THE DANCE OF DEATH. HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS DAILY.

TELLOW FEVER STILL SPREADING IN MISSISSIPPI AND ADJOINING STATES-SUGGESTIONS TO THE

The reports from the cities where yellow fever is raging are fragmentary, but the deaths in eight places already number 2,606. The number of new cases is very large. In Memphis they think of burning the dead, because it is so hard to find men to bury them. The weather in Louisiana is unfavorable. A TRIBUNE correspondent has obtained some information from Surgeon-General Woodworth which it is desirable that the public should

THE DEATH LIST.

The subjoined statement shows the number of deaths from yellow fever in the cities principally visited by that pestilence, so far as reported, up to the present time, the deaths among refugees not be-

MEMPHIS ALMOST IN DESPAIR. NOT MEN ENOUGH TO BURY THE DEAD-AN APPAL-ING SITUATION FOR THOSE DOOMED TO STAY IN

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4 .- The mortality last night and this morning was fearful. Two undertakers reperted thirty interments, while County Undertaker Welsh reported 100 interments of paupers, threefourths of whom were negroes. Dr. W. R. Hodges and Postmaster Thompson died this morning at 4 o'clock. Mayor Flipper, A.R. Droescher, sergeantat-arms of the General Council, and City Tax-Collector Schafer, are down with the fever.

Later .- Our city at present is one vast charnelhouse. The undertakers report numery-six interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening. Of these minety-three deaths were caused by yellow fever; seventy-six of the interments were of white people, and twenty of colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-day brought out the fact that at nightfall there were about sixty more reported dead and still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens' Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of thirty negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly, as corpses are know to have lain unburied for forty-eight hours, burdening the air with odors and becoming so revolting that people have fied the neighborhood. It is with difficulty that men can be hired to hanl them to the Potter's Field, A. F. C. Cook, a Howard visitor, was taken down

Mayor Flippin, being sick with the fever, Dr. D. F. Goodyear, president of the Common Council, is

A false report has gone North that all the banks are about to close. They are all open, however, and

In answer to many inquiries from abroad as to what kind of provisions are needed, Major William Willis, of the Citizens' Committee, states that salt meats and flour are the ones. The drain upon the various relief organizations is very great, for, in addition to attending to sick and destitute, there were several calls for relief from the adjacent towns which have been promptly responded to. A panic was caused at Colliersville in this county yesterday by the death of two citizens, supposed to have been caused by yellow fever. The town has been almost depopulated. The following appeals represent somewhat the condition of affairs:

An Appeal to the Civilized World from the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Relief Association of Memphis.

We ask your aid that we may be enabled to feed and clothe our destitute, furnish necessary material for our sick and dying, and give means for burying our dead.

This appeal is only made as a last extremity, and in view of the fact that another week will exhaust the means already given by a generous people. Death has lad his heavy hand upon us. The destitute cry for bread and the sick for such care as can only be given by openhunded generosity. Those desirous of giving aid can handed generosity. Those desirous of giving aid can address Jas. S. Prestige, No. 9 Union-st.; W. W. Thacher, First National Bank; S. R. Clarke, Phonix Insurance

To the Independent Order of Odd Fellows wheresoever dis-

To the Independent Order of the Index Enterseer approach:
BROTHERS: A relief committee of the Six lodges of
the City of Memphis say to members of our beloved
order in America, in answer to many inquiries, both by
letter and telegrams, that we are in the midst of a
most fearful epidemic, the end of which no one
can feresee. More than a hundred of our own members,
moduling their families, have sickened and died. We
need your sympathy, and God alone knows how soon
your aid. It view of the hevy drain upon our resources,
we have concluded to accept all donations that our
brethren may in their generosity send to us. By order
of the committee.

MARCUS JONES, President.
L. S. BURR, Secretary. L. S. BURR, Secretary.

L. S. BURR, Secretary.

To the Brothers of the A. O. U. W.

Pestilence and death stalk abroad over our fair city.
Our brothers and their families are in great distress;
many have nothing; their wives and little ones are suffering. Many bave died, leaving helpiess orphans,
Many now are sick and but few of our brothers
are left to wait on them, and those few,
noble and daring as they are, cannot stand butch
longer. Our means are very limited. Our officers are
all gone. Shall our appeal be in vain? Brothers, to the
rescue! Some few have responded feeely. Thanks to
the generous. 4 Brothernood Rebet Committee is now
organized.

C. Mundisch, President. C. MUNDINGER, President. S. A. TAYLOR, Treasurer. G. E. TATE, Secretary. D. F. GOODYEAR, D. G. M. W.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-Information has been recelve lat the Post Office Department from Memphis of the death of R. A. Thompson, postmas-ter at that place. The department has telegraphed to Mr. Thompson's sureties to take charge of the office until a successor can be appointed.

HORRID WORK AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A HUNDRED DEATHS YESTERDAY, AND TWO HUN-DRFD AND SEVENTY-TWO NEW CASES-MAJOR BURBANK SICK.

NEW-OBLEANS, Sept. 4 .- The weather to-day is unfaverable, a heavy rain prevailing. Two hundred and twelve new cases were reported to-lay, ard seventy-two deaths up to noon. From noon to 6 p. m., sixty new cases of yellow fever and twentye gith deaths were reported. Among the new cases are Major Nathaniel Burbank, of The Picagene, Julius Resch, the well-known musician, Henry Heidenheim, and two Sisters of Mercy at the St. Andrew's Convent. Several cases are also reported at the Boys' Orphan Asylum on St. Charles-ave.

Mis. Mattie Norvell, wife of the late C. P. Norvell, of The Democrat, died to-day. Her husband and their only child died last week.

Father Dufo, the only priest in Shreveport who survived the epidemic there, goes to Vicksburg this

evening to assist Bishop Elder. The deaths to-day include fifteen children under

the age of six years. MISSISSIPPI'S AFFLICTED CITIES.

THE STORES IN ROLLY SPRINGS ALL CLOSED-CAN-

TON AND GREENVILLE IN NEED OF AID-MANY

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 4 .- Over sixty cases of yellow fever and six deaths are reported to-day. The stores are all closed, and people who can get away have gone. There is great need of nurses and physicians. The physicians are broken down. Two of them are sick with fever. Many patients will die to-day. Gloom, despair and death rule the hour. The situation is simply appalling. The ontside world is appealed to for help. The telegraph operators are going to leave.

CARTON, Miss., Sept. 4 .- The following dispatch has been sent from this place to New-Orleans:

We have about 100 cases of yellow fever under treatment. There were sixteen new cases and four deaths before 9 o'clock this morning. We are in great need of money and colored nurses. Abyone suring to contribute money to relieve our wants will as each divergress to W. J. Mosby, treasurer of the Howard Association, or George W. Thomas, president of the Howard Association.

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 4.-Since last night's reports twelve new cases and eight deaths one negro | low fever sufferers has been recommended by the House

and seven whites—are reported. The deaths are as follows: Dr. Gillespie and mother, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Hughes, Aleck Rafolsky, Ike Williams, a man whose name is unknown, and D. H. Holt. There is no abatement of the fever.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 4 .- Nineteen new cases of yellow fever and nineteen deaths are reported today. Many of the poor are in a destitute condition. Nurses and physicians are needed.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 4,-The statement extensively published that the authorities of Meridian prohibited the passage of supplies for Vicksburg through this place, is utterly untrue,

CAIRO'S SHARP PRECAUTIONS.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 4 .- The Board of Health adopted a resolution last night that no steamer nor Southern railroad will be permitted to bring into the city passengers who cannot show certificates that they have not been in a fever-infected district within thirty days; no skiffs will be permitted to land except under similar restrictions. There has not been a case of yellow fever here yet, but considerable uneasiness is manifested since the report that the fever is in Hickman.

MOBILE IN HEALTH.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 4.—Notwithstanding the case of yellow fever reported by Dr. Games last Saturday, there has been no spread of the disease here. The city is enjoying excellent health.

HOW TO FIGHT YELLOW FEVER. SUGGESTIONS BY SURGEON-GENERAL WOODWORTH

ABOUT TEMPORARY CAMPS, QUARANTINE, ETC. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- Since the breaking out of the yellow fever, Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has devoted himself assiduously to the work of collecting data concerning the progress and character of the epidemic. For this work, Dr. Woodworth enjoys unequalled facilities. His opinion upon the subject is of great value at this time. The fact is recognized by medical men who write to him for information concerning the best methods of excluding the disease from localities where it has not yet gained a foothold, and of preventing its further ravages in places where it has already appeared,

The extracts given below contain the substance of mestions recently asked the Surgeon-General by Dr. Tunstall of the Norfolk Board of Health, and his replies thereto. Some of the information embodied in Dr. Woodworth's replies was made public in his circular letter published three weeks ago, but much of it is new and will be of value to the pub-

"Is personal quarantine necessary † Should it be tried at all or should it be tried with a limitation?"

"In reply I may say that experience has shown that in dealing with fever as coming from without by infected ships or non-infected ships from an infected port, it has been found that the detention of persons for a period of five or six days, counting from the date of fleaving an infected port if there has been no sickness on board, or from the date of leaving an infected port if there has been no sickness on board, or from the date of leaving the vessel is the teach, has been sound to be ample precaution so far as concerns isolation. If the personal effects of passengers and crew were thoroughly disinfected it might not be necessary to defain the passengers and crew at all; but as the sentiment of the personal as against having the sick of yellow fever within a non infected city, it was really in the interest of the suspected persons that they should be detained under observation the few dars named, so that if they sickned they need not have been moved, moving the sick being very dangerous to them. It is not, in my opinion, practicable to carry out an absolute quaranthe. It is suce to be broken one way or another. It is, therefore, safer for a city and iess a hard-sing upon the people such precautions as can be carried out."

"Is it ever pradent to quarantine such a person (refuse from an infected localities, to adopt such precautions as can be carried out."

"Is they expendent to quarantine such a person (refuse from an infected locality) for a week or so to cover period of incubation?"

"Is they expendent to quarantine such a person (refuse from an infected locality) for a week or so to cover period of incubation?"

"Is incorporated to the such as an extreme precaution. If other castly effected precautions are observed I think that refugees in good sanitary condition without delay beyond such as is necessary for disinfecting and coloning their cities in good sanitary condition without delay beyond such as i "Is personal quarantine necessary ! Should it be tried tail or should it be tried with a limitation!"

"Would it be required that the clothing that one has

"Would it be required that the clothing that one has on should be changed or disinfected before a refuge is allowed to come through quarantine?" Will travelling for three days in one suit of clothing render the 'transmissable gerous' such sait may contain invosious?"

"Two or three days' railroad travel would. I believe, render the suit of clothes in use less inside to communicate the disease. The underclothing should surely be changed and washed. I should regard it as extreme caution to require the outer clothing to be disinfected after several days' travel, though to do so would remove the possibility of danger from that source. The personal effects of refingees contained in trunks, valies and boxes should be considered dangerous, and disinfected accordingly. Confinement is one of the favoring conditions should be considered dangerous, and disinfected accord-lugly. Confinement is one of the favoring conditions for the propagation or increased virulence of the poison."

In conversation with a correspondent of THE THIBUNE this afternoon, Dr. Woodworth was asked what plan he would recommend as a result of the knowledge gained, especially within the last few weeks, as the best for adoption by a city threatened or already attacked by the yellow fever,

He said in reply: "When yellow fever breaks out in a city among the resident population, or even after the yellow fever poison has assumed such virulence as in Grenada, Vicksburg and Memphis, all of the residents liable to the disease should remove as soon as possible to temporary camps upon the highest available ground at least two miles away from the infected city. This plan was adopted to some extent at Memphis. but to prevent the camp from becoming infected, as at that place, there should be an intermediate camp established, where the fleeing people should be required to tarry long enough to have their clothing and effects thoroughly disinfected. Such a precaution rigidly applied to all refugees, whether destined for temporary camps or non-infected cities, would increase their own safety and be a better safeguard against the spread of the disease than land quaran-

"How about the mails ?" was asked. "Is there really any necessity for the precautions taken by some of the Southern cities in cutting off postal communication with the infected localities ?"

"There is no authenticated instance," replied Dr Woodworth, " of yellow fever having been by the mails. I do not believe the danger from letters or paper there be any danger from the mails, it attaches to the mail-bags only, and these can be easily rendered unnocuous by the use of a solution of carbolic acid and water. Sponge off the leather bags inside and outside, and sprinkle the canvas bags with it, It is a mistaken precau-tion and an unnecessary hardship to cut off the stricken people from communication with their friends by letter."

WHAT IS DOING FOR THE SOUTH

Washington, Sept. 4.—Senator Kellogg eans, had an interview with the Secretary of War, and arged that in order to prevent complications with benevelent organizations, the twenty days' rations for 2,000 persons in that city be distributed through the Collector of the Port. Instructions have been sent to the Army

Quartermaster to this effect.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—Archbishop Gibbons addressed to the clergy of his diocese to-day a circular letter di-recting their attention to the suffering in the Southern cities. The letter will be read to the congregations on Sunday next. A collection will be taken up in all the churches of the diocese on Sunday, September 15.

Pittsbung, Sept. 4 .- The relief committee reports that abscriptions are steadily coming in. Three car-loads of s were shipped from here to-day for the relief or the South.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Young People's Literary Society here has given \$100 to New-Orleans, and will give an entertainment for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

Additional subscriptions for the relief of the ities afflicted with yellow fever were reported by telegraph last night as follows, there being added to the list the total amount collected up to date in various places :

PRAYER FOR THE SUFFERERS. The following prayer in behalf of the yel-

WASHINGTON.

of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be used by the churches in the United States:

Almighty God, our refuge and strength in time of trouble, give ear to our prayers in behalf of Thy people, who as this time are suffering under greivous sickness, and hide not Thy face from them in this season of their distress. Remember them in mercy, not in wrath, and stretch forth Thy mighty hand to stay this pestilence. Heal the sick, and deliver them not over unto death. Cover with the shield of Thy protection all those who are exposed to danger. Strengthen the weakhearted. Comfort the bereaved and desolate, and give to them that are sorrowful beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Bestow Thy blessing upon those at home and abroad who minister to the relief of the afflicted. Sanctify this visitation to the good of this whole Nation, humbling our hearts, binding us in sympathy one with another, and by Thy grace making us a people serving God and working righteousness. So may we live to honor Thy name and extol Thy mercy through Jesus Christ our Lord.

AID FROM NEW-YORK.

MORE THAN \$7,000 REPORTED YESTERDAY-CON-TRIBUTIONS FROM BROOKLYN AND NEW-JERSEY. J. Pierpont Morgan, treasurer of the

Chamber of Commerce, acknowledges the receipt yes-terday of the following additional contributions:

Brewster & Co....
Boxesat New-York
General Post Offiee, through
Thomas L.James,
Postmaster...
Other contributio's Total...... \$5,466 197 Prev'ty ackowl'ed. 51,224

1,015 | Contribut's to date \$56,690 The following subscriptions were received yesterday at the Produce Exchange for the yellow fever sufferers: Other contributions. \$40 Corn Exchange Bank.

\$100 Total \$215 Previously reported. 5,940 The following firms of Fulton Market sent four barrels

f provisions to the Produce Exchange for the sufferers : J. L. Henney & Co., Curtis & Ackley, I. M. Clear, Trow-bridge Brothers, Middleton, Carman & Co., H. C. Wils hams. The provisions were sent to the Howard Mission J. L. Macauley, No. 22 William-st., treasurer of the Cotton Exchange Yellow Fever Fund, received the following additional donations yesterday:

Fenner, Thomas, & Co.
Small & Laighton. Other contributions. 896 Contributions to Travers, Willia a R., The subscriptions received at the Mayor's Office, yes-

terday, were as follows : Through Captain Walsh, City Hall Walen, City Hall Police... a ptain Caffrey, First Precinct... a ptain Maunt, Nineteenth Pre-cinct. son River R. R. theresees 341 Other sameriptions.

Received to date....\$9,532 11 Mayor Ely sent the following amounts to cities in the South, yesterday: To Mayor of Memphis, \$1.080 80; to Howard Association of New Orleans, \$50; to Greunda

962 40; to Vicksburg, \$50; to Port Gibson, \$5. The managers of the London Theatre will give a bencfit performance in behalf of the yellow fever fund on

A subscription list was started in the Custom House resterday for the benedt of yellow fever sufferers in

southern eities, headed by Collector Merritt with \$25, surveyor Grainan gave \$20, the deputy-collectors \$5 ach, and the other subscriptions were in smaller amounts. The total amount received was: Collector's Department...... Naval Department.....

Total.

A special collection will be made to-day in the Survey's Department, and the entire collection will be disinited through the Chamber of Commerced Cominited through the Chamber of Commerced
Chairman Smith, of the Stock Exchange Relief Cominite, reports additional sifts amounting to \$310. Proonally reported, \$4,0:3; reserved to date, \$5,233.

THE TRIBUNE has received for the sufferers by yellow ever, \$25 from the Hunterdon manufactory of looking fevel, \$25 from the Hunterdon manufactory of Tooking-glasses at Gleo Garden, N. J.; \$50 from Daniel Scovil, Higganum, Coun.; \$10 from D. F. Vail, Riverhead, Long Island; \$5 from D. L. G., Schooley's Mountain, N. J.; \$5 from David Huntman, Dover, N. J.; and \$64 01 through L. D. Warner, being proceeds of collection in Congregational Church, Nangatuck, Coun, The amount will be promptly forwarded through Mayor Ely.

The St. George Society through their treasurer, John G. Dale, of No. 31 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions yesterday:

H. B. Parsons, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. in this

ity, sent yesterday by Adams Express to Memphis \$550, contributed by the employes of that company at san Francisco and New-York, for the relief of the yellow

fever sufferers.

The Courrier des Elats vesterday transmitted, through M. Foudert, \$156 50 additional subscriptions, to the Union Française at New-Orleans, for the relief of the French sufferers from yellow fever.

Contributions have been received at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railrond Company for yellow fever sufferers, amounting to \$31.

In the three boxes placed in the restnarant of Koster & Blail in the basement of The Transus Building, in the Raibshfeller in the Statis Zeitung Building, and in the Pearl Street House, \$47.30 had been collected in two days when the boxes were opened Thesday morning. Of this amount \$40.18 was taken from Koster & Bual's box.

The young people of Christ Episcopal Church at Newark gave an entertsinment has evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Southern sufferers. The Printers' Union appropriated \$10. The Mystic Boat Club has sent a check for \$50. Mayor Yates received resterday the following contributions for the Southern Relief Fund:

L. Dennis.

wards.
At a meeting of the combined fraternities of Harlem, heid last Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to arrange one or more entertainments for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, said committee to consist of the executive head and three delegates of each organization represented on the call issued for this meeting.

Resolved, That the executive head of each organization

See Fifth Page,

A POLITICAL REMOVAL IN THE WEST. THE ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE TURNED OVER TO SAMUEL HAYS-THE FORGED SHERMAN LETTER, HAMPTON, ETC. The President removed Postmaster Filley, of

St. Louis, yesterday, and appointed Samuel Hays to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Sherman declares that if the Potter Committee produces a forgery, alleging it to be the socalled letter to Anderson, he will cause the matter to react upon those concerned. It is stated that Governor Hampton counts upon an election to the United States Senate. Mr. Sherman has written a letter giving a history of the trade dollar.

POSTMASTER FILLEY REMOVED. SAMUEL HAYS APPOINTED IN HIS PLACE-A PRI-VATE INVESTIGATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 4 .- Among the events which are well remembered by every newspaper reader as having occurred during the first year of the present Administration, was the controversy carried on in St. Louis and Washington by the friends of Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, on the one hand, and of Samuel Hays on the other.

The commission of Mr. Filley being about to expire, Secretary Schurz (between whom and Mr. Filley there had long existed a bitter political feud) made an effort to secure the place for an adherent of his own, and exerted himself most strenuously, in concert with the friends of Mr. Samuel Hays, of St. Louis, to secure the place for the latter. The only thing which could be urged against Mr. Filley's reappointment was the fact, which was generally admitted, that he had been one of the most active Republican party managers in the State of Missouri, and that he had not hesitated to use the whole machinery of his office to secure the victory for his party, and often in opposition to that branch of the party of which Mr. Schurz was the leader. Postmaster-General Key, however, made a persistent fight for the management of the affairs of his own department, and vigorously opposed the removal of Mr. Filley on the ground that the affairs of his office had been managed with exceptional ability, and that it was wholly inconsistent with the theory of Civil Service reform to r move him. When the name of Mr. Filley was sent in to the Senate for reappointment the event was an entire surprise to the Secretary of the Interior, and it was reported at the time that he made a tender of his resignation in consequence of the refusal of the

President to accede to his wishes in this matter. The President has to-day removed Postmaster Filley and has appointed Samuel Hays to be Postmaster at St. Louis. All persons who can know for a certainty just what grounds the President has had for this action are very reticent on the subject; but some circumstances regarding it have been learned, which will attract attention by their character. Charges against Postmaster Filley of continuous violation of the Civil Service rules, and of exercising the full measure, both of his personal and official influence in political conventions, have been laid before the President. Instead of referring these matters to the Postmaster-General for investigation, the President caused an agent of the Department of Justice to be sent to St. Louis, and through him the accusations have been investigated. The result is based upon his freport. It is also asserted that the first intimation of the charge which reached the ears of Judge Tyner came to-day with the written order signed by the President. It is also said (but the statement is not fully confirmed) that Mr. Filley has lent houself to an attempt to cover up a defalcation by one of his clerks, the friends of the clerk having effeced to make good the amount which had been taken.

A WARNING FROM MR. SHERMAN.

THE SECRETARY NOT TO TAKE THE PRODUCTION OF A FORGED LETTER TAMELY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Sept. 4.-Secretary Sherman, who has seemed to be little more than a passive spectator of the attempts made during the last three months to blacken and destroy his omeial and personal character, begins to manifest a dispositi assume the offensive if his enemies venture upon any new measures of persecution, as it is rumored they intend to do. The Secretary says that it is true that evidence of a plet to produce a forged letter purporting to be the Sherman-Anderson agreement, has been made known to Judge Shellabarger; but he doubts whether even the Potter Committee

will have the hardihood to carry out the plan after

the record it has already made in the production of

perjured testimony. In conversation to-day, Mr. Sherman said: " 1 have let the witnesses before the committee have their way, and have given them full swing, but forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Such a movement would react against all those who take part in it. React," repeated Mr. Sherman, with emphasis, "I will send the parties concerned in it tomic penitentiary. It may be that they think their conspiracy to injure me can be carried their conspiracy to injure me can be carried out this Fall and that it will have its effect on the elections; but the people of this country understand the tricks practised before this committee. Parties before that Potter Committee, in New-Orleans, have been guilty of subornation of perjury. I have nothing to say against the committee, but mean the "rounders" hauging about it. They do not object to killing men nor to swearing men's mean the "rounders" hanging about it. They do not object to killing men nor to swearing men's lives away. It is not surprising that their next move is to be forgery; but they cannot attempt this without being found out."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE BOTHERSOME TRADE DOLLAR.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. Secretary Sherman has written a letter to Mr. O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, Ohio, relating the history of the trade dollar of 470 grains. He said it was worth 104 cents when first coined in 1873, and was exported. It was then a legal tender in amounts of \$5, but its legalpder character was taken away in 1976 by a bill intro duced by Samuel J. Randall, and reported upon favorably by S. S. Cox. The Secretary continues: " Owing to the appreciation of the paper currency, however, in the Fall of 1877, the trade dollar became of less value than the paper dollar, and in December of that year a large number of them were put into circulation at their face number of them were put into circulation at their face value at a profit to the owners of the bullion. Appre-bensive of such misuse of the coins, on the 15th of Octo-ber in that year I ordered the discontinuance of their colonge at the mint at Philadelphia, and four days later at the other mints. Meanwhile the Department, in reply to numerous inquiries, had uniformly stated that the trade dollar possessed only a commercial value depend-ing upon the price of silver bullion."

THE SEVENTIETH CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTIES. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon ssued the seventieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The following is the description of the bonds :

description of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865—850, Nos. 74,001 to 75,003, both incursive; \$100, Nos. 136,001 to 138,000, both inclusive; \$300, Nos. 95,001 to 97,000, both inclusive; total coupon bonds, \$2,000,000.

Registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of July, 1870," as follows: \$50, Nos. 2,451 to 2,485, both inclusive; \$10,000, Nos. 19,101 to 19,120, bota inclusive; \$500, Nos. 11,201 to 11,226, both inclusive; \$4,000, Nos. 38,001 to 38,400, both inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 11,601 to 12,000, Nos. 28,500,000. Aggregate, \$5,000,000.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. The President has appointed the Hon. 8. Newton

Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bolivia.

The Consul of the United States for Savanilla informs the Department of State that the West India and Pacific Steamship Company (Liverpool line) has decided to send a steamer every month from the port of Barran-quilla for Baltimore, via Kingston, Jamaica. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were

Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., is in the city making ar,

\$732,100

Mr. Raum reports that of the \$104,717,437 of internal revenue collected in the last fiscal year, only \$9,705 remains unaccounted for. Of the \$118,000,000 of the previous year, \$1,000 remains unaccounted for. A telegram was received at the Indian Office to-day,

ber, comprising both boys and girls, will be entered at the Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute.

announcing that the Spotted Tail Indians had arrived a their new agency on the Rosebud Creek. They have fourteen days' rations, and will be able to get supplies from the Missouri River.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AUSTRIAN INVASION.

REINFORCEMENTS GOING TO THE AID OF SZAPARY. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. Reuter's Belgrade dispatch says that 22,000 Austrians, with a flotilla, are advancing to relieve General Szapary. They cannot reach Doboj before the end of the week. It is thought the insurgents meanwhile will make a desperate attempt to capture the place.

A special dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says:

The Rhodope Commission, in consequence of a diversity of opinion, has abandoned the idea of a collective report. Each member will send his report independently, but those of the British French, Italian and Tarkish Commissioners will

SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEWS.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. The Marquis of Salisbury is here, and has had an interview with M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported that they meet again shortly to discuss Egyptian affairs.

Midhat Pasha is expected in Paris to-night. He will have an interview with Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington to-morrow, and then proceed to Gastein and Vienna to see Prince Bismarck and Count

THE PRINCESS ALICE DISASTER. THE STEAMER OUT OF HER COURSE WHEN SHE FORDED THE PASSENGERS TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. The cause of the Princess Alice disaster is believed to be that both vessels were rounding the sharp bend in the river caused by the projection of a point of land whereon the powder magazine of the Woolwich Arsenal is situated. In order to turn this point, the Princess Alice had crossed over to the right-hand side of the river, and was thus out of her proper course. Her lights were probably obscured by the shadow of the than the Bywell Castle, the latter was upon her before

the danger was perceived. The Princess Alice left London at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Gravesend and Sheerness, many excursionists being induced by the fair weather to go for a holiday trip. The vessel left Gravesend on the return surney soon after 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich at about 8 o'clock. The Bywell Castle was then approaching on the pposite course. The two steamers were then near the middle of the stream, just off the City of London gas works at Beckton, and below the North Woolwich Gardens-almost the precise spot where the fatal collision occurred between the Metis and Wentworth ten years ago. What happened is impossible accurately to de tail. All that is known, amid the maddening excitement, is that the screw steamer struck the Princess Alice on the port side, near the fore-sponson. A scene which has had no parallel on the river ensued. Very few persons clambered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the after part of the Princess Alice. As the how subsided gradually under the water the shricks were fearful, and nothing could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more life-buoys on board, and some boats were swinging at the davits, but even if they could have been got at, they would have been of little service under the circumstances. Within five minutes the Princess Alice keeled completely over, and went down in deep water. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on the passage up the river with a party of excurs dists, went to the rea que, but the river for a hundred yards was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help, and as it was growing dark then, not much could be done. It is believed that not more than 150 persons es, caped out of the 800 aboard the vessel.

The Princess Alice was one of the largest vessels of the London Steamboat Company. She was a long and low river paddle steamer, built for excursions down the Thames, puddle steamer, built for excursions down the Thames, of which the middle and poorer classes in London are very fond. She had soloons on the forward and after decks, and her passenger-carrying capacity was innusually large. A large proportion of her passengers hat evening were on the upper or saloon deck, and must have seen beforehand their impending doom, but those in the stern of the steamer had no warning until they heard the crash and found the passengers from the forward part of the vessel running to the after part. Beyond the fact that the tide was about two hours ebb, which would enable the Frincess Aluc to case and stop sconer than the serew steamer, which would be borne on the tide, it is impossible to discover any of the circumstances immediately preceding the collision. Before the boats came into collision there were cries from the one to the other to keep out of the way, but as usual in such cases, the nto collision there were cries from the one to the other to keep out of the way, but as usual in such cases, the occident was probably due to a misunderstanding, the me misinterpreting the intention of the other. All the ules of sailing were cast to the winds in the moment of seril, each taking the wrong course to avoid each other's

The Queen has telegraphed her sympathy to those afflicted by the loss of relatives and friends by the dis aster to the Princess Alice.

It is feared that the number of drowned will exceed

AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED. Lospon, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1878.

The latest information received relative to the Princess Alice disaster confirms the belief that fully 500 persons were drowned.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS. London, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the supdementary elections are now all over-that f Count William Bismarck being the last. result is that the Ultramontanes have gained 6 seats, the Conservatives 40. The National Liberals have lost 29, the Progressists 13, and the Social Democrats 4. The latter have now eight members. The other parties have suffered no loss and made no gain.

The manager of Le Pays, the Bonapartist ournal of which M. Paul de Cassagnae is editor, has

A BONAPARTIST PAPER SUMMONED.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878.

been summoned before the Correctional Police for in-sulting President MacMahon. THE TURCO-GRECIAN QUARREL. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1878. The Standard's correspondent at Constantiople hears from a good source that France and

have jointly notified the Porte that they will not permit the bombardment of the Greek const in the event of war between Greece and Turkey. A telegram from Athens, received at Vienas, states that Turkish troops are encroaching upon Greek territory.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878. At a banquet in Lancaster to-night, at which the Marquis of Hartington was present, it was rumored that Parliament would be dissolved within three weeks,

as it is more advantageous for the Government to have the election take place under the old register of voters than under the new one now being compiled. COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3 .- The bark Eveline, Captain Lockhead, which arrived here yesterday from Greenock with coal, reports that on August 11, in latitude 50°, 56', longitude 48°, 03', about 2 o'clock a. m., while running eight and a half knots in a dense fog, she struck the extreme end of an iceberg about 100 feet high, smashing her jibboom, bowsprit, headrali, etc.

SENATOR BLAINE ACCLAIMED.

A SERIES OF POPULAR RECEPTIONS GIVEN HIM. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Senator Blaine reached this city from Minnesota at 4 o'clock this after noon, and started East at 5:15. He returned through Wisconsin by the Northwestern, and at nearly all the stations he was received by very large and enthusiastic crowds. At Madison, the capital of the State, he made brief remarks to a large assemblage, and at Beloit he addressed an audience of some thousands at the railway station, while President Hayes, who had come up from Chicago, was being received in another part of the town. At Harvard, lil., he was introduced to a croud of many thousands by General Huriburt, and made a popular address. The Senator's journey from Chicago to Minneapolls and return, on the two great trunk lines, has been one continued evation. rangements to proceed to the Sioux country for the purpose of bringing East a number of Indian children of that iribe to be educated. The children, about fifty in num-

PRICE FOUR CENTS. VERMONT'S ELECTION.

A SUBSTANTIAL REPUBLICAN MAJORITY. LIGHT VOTE-TWO REPUBLICANS ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITIES-PROBABLY NO CHOICE IN THE HID DISTRICT.

The Vermont election returns indicate as large a Republican majority as is usual in "off" years. Congressman Joyce and James M. Tyler, Republicans are elected by large majorities in the Ist and IId Congressional Districts. In the IIId District Bradley Barlow, Bolting Republican and Greenback candidate, has a plurality, but not a majority. A second election will probably be necessary in that district.

A LIGHT VOTE POLLED.

USUAL IN "OFF" YEARS. RUILAND, Vt., Sept. 4 .- The returns for Governor from this section of the State indicate that Proctor

'off" years.

OVER 13,000 MAJORITY IN 156 TOWNS. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sep. 4 .- Re-

IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

NO REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN THE IST DISTRICT. RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4 .- Charles H. Joyce (Rep.) is eëlected in the Ist Congressional District, with about the same large majority as at the election in 1876, although the vote is smaller. [Mr. Joyce's plurality in 1876 was 8,691, and his majority

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4 .- In the Ist Congressional District, fifty-three towns give the following votes: Joyce (Rep.), 9,042; Randall (Dem.), 5,597; scattering, 20. Total, 14,659; Joyce's majority, 8,425. Thirty-one towns remain to be heard from. Mr. Joyce received 14,495 against 7,057 for Childs (Dem.), and 418 scattering votes in 1876, his majority then being 7,421

District, the returns indicate that James M. Tyler (Rep.) runs ahead of his ticket. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4-In the IId

3,942. Tyler's majority, 6.253. Nineteen towns remain to be heard from. They will probably increase his majority to nearly 8,000.

NO ELECTION IN THE HID DISTRICT. St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 4.-There is probably no election in the IIId Congressional District. Sixtythree towns give the following totals: Bradley Barlaw (Bolting Republican and Greenback), 8,795; W. W. Grout (Rep.), 5,895; George L. Waterman (Dem.), 3,164; total, 17,854; Barlow's plurality, 2,900. Mr. Barlow lacks 264 votes of a majority in these towns. Fourteen towns remain to be heard from-two in Orleans County, three in Chittenden,

and nine in Essex. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4 .- Advices from St. Albans give the vote in the IIId District from all except twelve towns in Orleans and Essex Counties as follows: Grout (Rep), 6,099; Waterman (Dem), 3,202; Barlow (bolter and Greenback), 8,908. It will be seen that Barlow leads Grout by 2,809 votes, while, according to the present returns, he lacks only 394 votes of being elected. His friends are confident of his election at this time by a small majority. election at this time by a small majority,

Democratic Representative. St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 4. - Franklin County elected

to the House of Representatives seven Democrats, six Republicans and one Greenback candidate. Later.-The Town Representatives elected in towns heard from to date are divided, politically, as follows: Republicans, 104; Democrats, 19: Inde pendent, 4; Greenbackmen. 5. In several towns no choice was made.

[The House in the last Legislature was divided as follows: Republicans, 205: Democrats, 31.]

PRESIDENT HAYES'S TOUR.

A SPEECH AT HARVARD-SEVERAL STOPPAGES OF THE SPECIAL TRAIN - THE PRESIDENT AND MES. HAYES BOTH WARMLY BECEIVED.

FELLOW-CITIZENS-I find that this retail way of greet FELLOW-CITIZENS—I find that this retail way of greet ing you will not suffice, and, therefore, in a general way. I give you a hearty Buckeve shake, I Applause. I Perhapithis is all I need say, but I am moved to add a word of encouragement which may be acceptable. After five years of hard times and embarrassment, I think we may look for a change for the betier. In a return to a sound currency, a reduction of the public debt with vast crops on every hand for which there is a steady demand, we find reason to justify us in looking for prosperity. We have touched the bottom and are now on the ascending grade. [Cheers.] It is not always safe to forecast the future, but it is my belief that we have a new era of prosperity before us. My friends, with these worldly blessings of crops and incressing business, with health added, we of the North have abundant cause for thankfutness. And I am sure, indeed, I feel it is the sentiment of every heart that we may and should share something of our bounty with our suffering and deeply afflicted brethren in the South. Fellow citizens, there remains to me only to thank you for your attention and kindly greeting. [Long and continued applause.]

As the President stepped back, General Huribut said:

As the President stepped back, General Hurlbut said: FELLOW-(TTIZENS: One moment. I want you all, especially the good mothers I see before me, to see the face of the dear ludy of the White House.

Mrs. Hayes was greeted with rounds of applause and the waving of bats and handkerchiefs, which she re-

ceived gracefully. The band then began to play and the train moved off.

The next stop was made at Beloit, where the special train was to await the arrival of the regular train and give the people an opportunity to see the President. About 3,000 people were at the depot. Carriages conveyed the party to the Fair Grounds, where thousands were assembled. The Hon. Charles G Williams, member of Congress, amounced the presence of the President.

The President said that owing to the fatigue incident to the reception at Chicago, he would like to be excused from saying much here, and that he would be glad to have them talk to him.

At this point, Professor A. L. Chapin, president of the Beloit College, stepped forward, and in behalf of the citizens of Beloit welcomed the President. He said they extended a cordial greeting and warm welcome, not only on account of the high office which be adorated, but on account of his high office which be adorated, but on account of his high office and pure life as a citizen. Professor Chapin's tribute to the President and his Administration was a very graceful one, and it was heartily seconded by the audience.

At Madison there was another ovation awaiting the President. A committee of citizens had met the party at Beloit, among them E. W. Keys and George B. Smith. Mr. Burchard took charge of the introduction. The President and Attorney-General both spoke, and allude to the suffering in the South.

At each of the stations where there was a reception, Mrs. Hayes was called for and was received with ringing cheers and pleasant remarks.

St. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—The city is in holiday dress to greet the President to-morrow; a splendidly decorated triumphal arch spans the main street, through which the procession will pass, and the buildings on all the leading streets are gay with flags and bunting. In addition to the programme of entertainment telegraphed yesterday, the party will return from the fair grounds in time for dinner at 4:30, and a reception will be held at the Metropolitan Ho

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT AS LARGE AS

(Rep.) is elected by about the usual majority for

BUBLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4.—Returns from sixty towns indicate a majority of 17,000 or 18,000 for Proctor and the remainder of the Republican State ticket on a light vote.

turns from 156 towns give the following votes for Governor: Proctor (Rep.), 27,574; Bingham (Dem.), 12.609; Martin (Greenback), 1,052; scattering, 798; total, 41,943; Proctor's majority, 13,205. There are eighty-five towns to be heard from, which, in 1876, gave Fairbanks (Rep.) 11,732 votes and Bingham (Dem.) 6,746, or a Republican majority of 4,986. Providing the vote in these towns is about the same as in 1876. Proctor's majority will be not fast from 19,000. Judging from the present returns, the Gubernatorial vote this year will fall several thousand short of the vote of 1876.

A POPULAR CANDIDATE IN THE HIS DISTRICT. RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4.-In the Hd Congressional

following vote: Tyler (Rep.) 10,195; Dickey (Dem.)

Congressional District, sixty-two towns give the

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS.

BURILINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4.-Burlington elects :

Madison, Wis., Sept. 4 .- The first stor made by the special train from Chicago, bearing the President, 2for any length was at Harvard. Here there was a large concourse assembled, which greeted the approach of the train with cheers General Stephen A. Huribut stepped upon the plat form, and led the President forward and introduced him in a few felicitous words to the people. President Hayer bowed, and then began to shake hands with those whe held on by the steps. This method was soon abandoned when the President said :

ceived gracefully. The band then began to play and the train moved off.